## REMARKS

By this paper, Applicant has amended Claims 1, 2, 6, 7, 11, 12, 13, 17, 18, 20, 25, 26, 28, 32, 33, 38, 49, 55, 58, 59, 60, and 68. Claims 3-5, 8-10, 14-16, 19, 21-24, 27, 29-31, 34-37, 39-48, 50-54, 56-57, 61-67, and 69 and 70 remain unchanged. Hence, Claims 1-70 are presented for further examination.

I.     Discussion of Examiner Interview

On August 8 and 11, 2006, Applicant discussed with Examiner the pending office action. Applicant wishes to thank the Examiner for taking time for the interview. In the interview, for the reasons discussed below, the Examiner agreed that the current claims (prior to amendment) overcame the prior art of record. Furthermore, the Examiner indicated that certain claims appeared to immediately allowable in view of the cited and other prior art.

In order to further advance the case, Applicant proposed amending the independent claims to recite that the gaming server is configured to transmit private keys to the gaming machine and thereby further define the invention. By this paper, Applicant has amended each of the independent claims as discussed. Applicant respectfully preserves the right to prosecute the claims as previously presented in a continuation application.

II.     Discussion of Rejection of Claims 17-24 Under 35 U.S.C. § 112

In paragraph 5 of the Office Action, the Examiner rejected Claims 17-24 under 35 U.S.C. § 112, paragraph 2. In particular, in paragraph 6 of the Office Action, the Examiner indicated that Claim 17, lacked antecedent based for "said remote machine." In paragraph 7 of the Office Action, the Examiner indicated Claims 18-24 were rejected due to their dependence from Claim 17. By this paper, applicant has amended "said remote machine" to recite "a remote machine." Applicant therefore requests that the rejection under § 112 be withdrawn.

III.     Discussion of Rejection of Claims 1-70 Under 35 U.S.C. § 102(a)

In paragraph 8 of the Office Action, the Examiner rejected Claims 1-70 as being unpatentable over U.S. Patent Number 6,233,577 to Ramasubramani, et al ("Ramasubramani") in

view of U.S. Patent No. 5,762,552 to Vuong, et al. ("Vuong"). The Examiner took the position that Ramasubramani teaches all limitations of Claims 1-70 except that Ramasubramani "does not specifically teach the client server to be a gaming machine and a gaming server." *Office Action* at 4. However, the Examiner argued that "[Vuong] teaches a gaming machine and a gaming server." *Id.* For the reasons set forth below, Applicant submits that the claims would not have been obvious in view of cited references.

A.    Brief Description of One Embodiment

One claimed embodiment includes a gaming server that receives requests to initiate game play from a remote machine. *Specification* at 8. The gaming server provides encryption keys to a gaming machine, including private keys. *Specification* 11-12. The gaming machine (which is configured to determine the outcome of game play) uses those keys to encrypt communication of gaming related information to the remote machine. *Id.* The gaming related information may include information such as player credit card, player identification, wagering, and casino payout information with the remote machine. *Id.* Thus, management and generation of keys is centrally managed and performed by the gaming server. However, encryption of gaming related information is performed on the gaming machine for transmission to the remote machine. *Specification* at 12.

B.    *Ramasubramani* and *Vuong* Fail to Disclose All Elements of Claim 1

*Ramasubramani* discloses a system in which a proxy server performs certificate and encryption management for thin client devices that connect to a secure web server (e.g., via HTTPS) via the proxy server. *See e.g., Ramasubramani* at Figure 3. The system of *Ramasubramani* "maintains the certificates in a user account in the proxy server." *Ramasubramani*, col. 8, lines 1-2. This feature of *Ramasubramani* "makes it possible for the clients to access any secure web sites without demanding additional computing power and memory." *Ramasubramani*, col. 8, lines 2-5. Thus, Applicant submits that *Ramasubramani* neither teaches nor suggests "said gaming server configured to transmit at least one of said private keys over said network bus to said at least one gaming machine" as recited in Claim 1. In fact, Applicant submits that one of the purported advantages of *Ramasubramani* in its designed

context is to use the proxy server to encrypt data without providing encryption keys to the thin client. Accordingly, Applicant submits that as neither cited reference teaches or suggests such, Claim 1 is patentable for at least this reason.

### C.    No Proper Motivation to Combine Has Been Shown

Applicant submits that there would be no reason, other than those disclosed in the present application, for one of skill in the art to combine the features of *Vuong* and *Ramasubramani*. First, *Vuong* itself discloses a gaming system that is capable of remote play. Thus, there would be no need to combine *Vuong* with *Ramasubramani* for "the added benefit of being able to play at home" because *Vuong* already provides the benefit identified by the Examiner. In addition, nowhere, and the Examiner does not so allege, does either *Vuong* or *Ramasubramani* disclose any suggestion to combine the features of *Vuong* and *Ramasubramani*.

Second, *Vuong* and *Ramasubramani* are also improperly combined because such a combination would render, at least, *Ramasubramani* unsatisfactory for its intended purpose. "If the proposed modification would render the prior art invention being modified unsatisfactory for its intended purpose, then there is no suggestion or motivation to make the proposed modification." M.P.E.P. § 2143.01(V) (citing *In re Gordon*, 733 F.2d 900, 221 USPQ 1125 (Fed. Cir. 1984)). As noted above, *Ramasubramani* discloses that certificates (and thus keys) are maintained only on the proxy server to "make[] it possible for the clients to access any secure web sites without demanding additional computing power and memory." *Ramasubramani*, col. 8, lines 2-5. Modifying *Ramasubramani* "to transmit at least one of said plurality of private keys over said network bus to said at least one gaming machine" as recited in Claim 1, would therefore render the modified *Ramasubramani* unsatisfactory for its intended purpose. Accordingly, Applicant submits that there would be no motivation to combine *Ramasubramani* with any prior art of record to achieve the claimed invention because such combinations would render *Ramasubramani* unsatisfactory for its stated purpose.

Moreover, Applicant submits that the Examiner has also failed to identify a proper motivation to combine these references. In particular, the Examiner argues that while *Ramasubramani* "does not specifically teach client and server to be a gaming machine and a gaming server," it would have been obvious to combine *Ramasubramani* and *Vuong* because

"gambling provides a euphoric feeling to users, with the added benefit of being able to play at home." Applicant submits that this finding does not support a prima facie rejection. Applicant submits that the prior art must suggest the desirability of the claimed invention. *See* M.P.E.P. § 2143.01. Applicant submits that merely because the references can be modified is not sufficient to establish prima facie obviousness. *Id.* Here, however, the Examiner has merely taken a generic (and, as noted above, inapplicable) encryption reference and made a conclusory finding that combining this system with a gaming system would provide a "euphoric feeling to users, with the added benefit of being able to play at home." However, the Examiner provides no basis for why it would any more desirable for *Ramasubramani* to be combined with a gaming system such as *Vuong* as opposed to any other system known to provide a euphoric feeling to users.

Accordingly, Applicant submits that Claim 1 is not rendered obvious by the combination of *Vuong* with *Ramasubramani* because the references neither teach nor suggest all limitations of Claim 1 and because there is no motivation, other than that found in Applicant's own application, to combine these references. Applicant therefore requests that the rejection of Claim 1 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) be withdrawn.

### D.    Claims 2-70 Are Patentable For At Least the Same Reasons

Applicant further submits that independent Claims 17, 25, 38, 49, 55, 58, and 68 includes, at least, the patentable features of Claim 1, discussed above. Therefore, for at least the reasons discussed in connection with Claim 1 above, Applicant submits that *Vuong* and *Ramasubramani*, alone and in combination, also fails to teach or suggest all elements of Claims 17, 25, 38, 49, 55, 58, and 68. Accordingly, Applicant submits that those claims are also patentable. Furthermore, as each of Claims 2-16, 18-24, 39-48, 50-54, 56-57, and 59-67, and 69-70 depend from one of Claims 17, 25, 38, 49, 55, 58, and 68, Applicant submits that f Claims 2-16, 18-24, 39-48, 50-54, 56-57, and 59-67, and 69-70 are patentable for at least the same reasons.
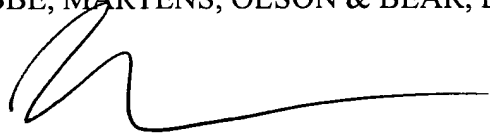
### IV.    Conclusion

In view of the foregoing, Applicant respectfully requests reconsideration and withdrawal of the outstanding rejections and, particularly, that all claims be allowed. If the Examiner finds any remaining impediment to the prompt allowance of these claims that could be

clarified with a telephone conference, the Examiner is respectfully invited to call the undersigned. Please charge any additional fees, including any fees for additional extension of time, or credit overpayment to Deposit Account No. 11-1410.

Respectfully submitted,

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